

Application No.: 10/550,297
Filing Date: September 21, 2005

REMARKS

Claims 21-35 stand rejected. Claims 1-20 have been previously canceled. By this paper, Claims 21, 22, 24, 25 and 34 have been amended. Support for the amendments can be found throughout the specification, for example at page 6 (second full paragraph), page 7 (third full paragraph), and page 9 (first full paragraph) of Applicant's specification as filed. No new matter has been added. Thus, Claims 21-35 are presented for consideration and further examination in view of the following amendments and remarks.

Rejection of Claims 22, 23, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

The Examiner rejected Claims 22, 23, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the Examiner states that the recitation of a plurality of intraparietal reinforcement devices in these claims lacks antecedent basis. Claim 21, from which Claims 22, 23, and 26 depend, has been amended to replace "in combination with an intraparietal reinforcement device" with "and at least one intraparietal reinforcement device," thereby correcting the lack of antecedent basis. Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, has been overcome.

Rejection of Claims 21-26 and 28-34 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner rejected Claims 21-26 and 28-34 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,549,665 (Vesely). Applicant respectfully submits that a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *See* M.P.E.P. § 2131.

Vesely shows an animal leaflet valve which is placed over a stent support comprising a support ring, a stent post ring, and a wire frame. (Vesely, col. 4 ll. 13-14.) The stent post ring and wire frame rest against the interior wall of the animal valve, within the lumen of the valve, but do not penetrate the thickness of the animal valve. (See Vesely, Figure 2). The claimed structure, in contrast, is not disposed within the lumen of a valve. Rather, amended Claim 21 recites a "biological prosthesis comprising an animal aortic valve... having a tubular outer wall, and at least one *intraparietal* reinforcement device comprising a rod *implanted in said tubular*

wall of said animal aortic valve, the rod penetrating the thickness of the tubular outer wall of said animal aortic valve.”

As an initial matter, Applicant submits that the term “intraparietal” recited in the claims means “within the wall of an organ.” The term “intraparietal” is defined in Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 28th Edition, as “intramural.” The term “intramural,” in turn, is defined as “within the wall of an organ.” Copies of the relevant pages of Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary are attached hereto as Exhibit A. Copies of the pages defining the prefix “intra” and the base “parietal” are also attached for the Examiner’s convenience. Because Vesely shows a stent support which is disposed within the lumen of a valve, Applicant respectfully submits that Vesely fails to disclose an “*intraparietal* reinforcement device” as recited in independent Claim 21.

In addition, Applicant has amended Claim 1 to recite that the rod is “implanted in said tubular wall of said animal aortic valve, the rod penetrating the thickness of the tubular outer wall of said animal aortic valve.” Support for this amendment can be found in at least page 6 (second full paragraph) and page 9 (first full paragraph) of Applicant’s specification as filed. Applicant submits that the device of Vesely is neither “implanted in” a tubular wall of a valve, nor does it “penetrate the thickness” of a valve wall. Accordingly, because Vesely does not disclose each and every element of Claim 21, Applicant respectfully submits that Vesely does not anticipate Claim 21. Claims 22-35 depend directly or indirectly from Claim 21 and, thus, are patentable for at least the same reasons that Claim 21 is patentable over the applied art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claims 27 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected dependent Claim 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vesely in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,767,362 (Schreck). The Examiner also rejected dependent Claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Vesely in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,506,394 (Bédard). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art references must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. *In re Vaack*, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Bédard discloses a ring-shaped implant for removably securing a valve prosthesis (Bédard, Abstract). The valve prosthesis shown in Bédard includes a tissue valve placed over a support frame, within the lumen of the valve but not penetrating the valve wall tissue. (Bédard, Figure 9). Schreck shows a bioprosthetic valve including a flexible tubular member (22) which is surrounded by and attached to a support stent (24). (Schreck, col. 7 ll. 41-43, Figure 1). The tubular member (22) is threaded through slots (54) provided in commissure posts (42), and then threaded around inserts (72) to create a trileaflet geometry. (Schreck, col. 7 l. 55 – col. 8 l. 4, Figure 2). Neither Bédard nor Schreck discloses a rod which is “implanted in said tubular wall of said animal aortic valve, the rod penetrating the thickness of the tubular outer wall of said animal aortic valve,” as recited in independent Claim 1, from which Claims 27 and 35 depend. Accordingly, because the applied prior art of record fails to disclose each and every element of Claims 27 and 35, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

No Disclaimers or Disavowals

Although the present communication may include alterations to the application or claims, or characterizations of claim scope or referenced art, Applicant is not conceding in this application that previously pending claims are not patentable over the cited references. Rather, any alterations or characterizations are being made to facilitate expeditious prosecution of this application. Applicant reserves the right to pursue at a later date any previously pending or other broader or narrower claims that capture any subject matter supported by the present disclosure, including subject matter found to be specifically disclaimed herein or by any prior prosecution. Accordingly, reviewers of this or any parent, child or related prosecution history shall not reasonably infer that the Applicant has made any disclaimers or disavowals of any subject matter supported by the present application.

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Co-Pending Applications of Assignee

Applicant wishes to draw the Examiner's attention to the following co-pending applications of the present application's assignee.

Serial Number	Title	Filed
11/775,043	REINFORCEMENT DEVICE FOR A BIOLOGICAL VALVE AND REINFORCED BIOLOGICAL VALVE	July 9, 2007
11/814,155	INTRAPARIETAL REINFORCING DEVICE FOR BIOLOGICAL CARDIAC PROTHESIS AND REINFORCED BIOLOGICAL HEART VALVE	July 17, 2007

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the rejections set forth in the outstanding Office Action are inapplicable to the present claims. Accordingly, early issuance of a Notice of Allowance is most earnestly solicited.

Any remarks in support of patentability of one claim should not be imputed to any other claim in this or a related application, even if similar terminology is used. Any remarks referring to only a portion of a claim should not be understood to base patentability on solely that portion; rather, patentability must rest on each claim taken as a whole. Applicant has not presented arguments concerning whether the applied references can be properly combined in view of the clearly missing elements noted above, and Applicant reserves the right to later contest whether a proper reason exists to combine these references.

Applicant respectfully traverses each of the Examiner's rejections and each of the Examiner's assertions regarding what the prior art discloses or teaches, even if not expressly discussed herein. Although changes to the claims have been made, no acquiescence or estoppel is or should be implied thereby; such amendments are made only to expedite prosecution of the present application and are without prejudice to the presentation or assertion, in the future, of claims relating to the same or similar subject matter.

The undersigned has made a good faith effort to respond to all of the noted rejections and to place the claims in condition for immediate allowance. Nevertheless, if any undeveloped issues remain or if an issue requires clarification, the Examiner is respectfully requested to call Applicant's attorney in order to resolve any such issue promptly.


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Please charge any additional fees, including any fees for additional extension of time, or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 11-1410.

Respectfully submitted,

KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP

Dated: Feb. 19, 2008

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AMEND

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Exhibit A

**U.S. Patent Application No. 10/550,297
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Atty Docket No. LEMAN.001APC

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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J. Hering et al. / Journal of Great Lakes Research 36 (2010) 79–89

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reference i., see under *value*.

ST i., the portion of the electrocardiogram from the end of the S wave to the end of the T wave, comprising the ST segment and the T wave.

Sturm's i., focal i.

systolic time i's (STI), any of several intervals measured for assessing left ventricular performance, particularly left ventricular ejection time (LVET), electromechanical systole (QS₂), and pre-ejection period (PEP); electrocardiography, phonocardiography, and carotid pulse tracings are used to determine LVET and QS₂, and from them, PEP. See also individual intervals.

tolerance i., an interval estimate that has a specified probability of covering a specified fraction of the parent population.

V-A i., the time between a ventricular stimulus and the atrial stimulus following it.

in-ter-val-vu-lar (in'tər-val'vu-lər) between valves.

in-ter-vas-cu-lar (in'tər-vas'ku-lər) between blood vessels.

in-ter-ven-tion (in'tər-ven'shən) [L. *intervenire* to come between] 1. the act or fact of interfering so as to modify. 2. specifically, any measure whose purpose is to improve health or to alter the course of a disease.

crisis i., 1. an immediate, short-term, psychotherapeutic approach, the goal of which is to help resolve a personal crisis within the individual's immediate environment. 2. the procedures involved in responding to an emergency.

in-ter-ven-tric-u-lar (in'tər-vən-trik'u-lər) [*inter-* + L. *ventriculum* ventricle] situated between ventricles.

in-ter-ver-te-bral (in'tər-ver'tə-brəl) [*inter-* + *vertebra*] situated between two contiguous vertebrae; see under *disk*.

in-ter-vil-lous (in'tər-vil'əs) [*inter-* + L. *villus* tuft] situated between or among villi.

in-tes-ti-nal (in-tes'ti-nəl) [L. *intestinalis*] pertaining to the intestine.

in-tes-tine (in-tes'tin) [L. *intestīnus* inward, internal; Gr. *enteron*] the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the pyloric opening of the stomach to the anus; called also *bowel* and *gut*. See *intestinum*.

blind i., caecum (def. 2).

empty i., jejunum.

iced i., peritonitis chronica fibrosa encapsulans.

jejunoleal i., intestinum tenue mesenteriale.

large i., the distal portion of the intestine; see *intestinum crassum* [NA].

mesenterial i., intestinum tenue mesenteriale.

segmented i., colon.

small i., the proximal portion of the intestine; see *intestinum tenue* [NA].

straight i., rectum.

in-tes-ti-no-in-tes-ti-nal (in-tes'ti-no-in-tes'ti-nəl) pertaining to two different portions of the intestine, as the intestino-intestinal reflex.

in-tes-ti-num (in'tes-ti'nəm) pl. *intestīna* [L., from *intestinus* inward, internal] intestine: the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the pyloric opening of the stomach to the anus; it is a membranous tube, comprising the intestinum tenue and the intestinum crassum, whose function is to complete the processes of digestion, to provide the body (through absorption) with water, electrolytes, and nutrients, and to move along and store fecal wastes until they are expelled.

i. cae'cum, caecum (def. 2).

i. cras'sum [NA], the large intestine: the distal portion of the intestine, about five feet long, extending from its junction with the small intestine to the anus; it comprises the cecum, colon, rectum, and anal canal.

i. ileum, ileum.

i. jeju'num, jejunum.

i. rec'tum, rectum.

i. te'nue [NA], the small intestine: the proximal portion of the intestine, smaller in caliber than the large intestine, and about twenty feet long, extending from the pylorus to the cecum; it comprises the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.

i. te'nue mesenteria'le, the portion of the small intestine which has a mesentery, comprising the jejunum and ileum.

in-ti-ma (in'ti-mə) [L. "innermost"] a general term denoting an innermost structure; see *tunica intima vasorum*.

in-ti-mal (in'ti-məl) pertaining to the inner layer of the blood vessels (*tunica intima vasorum*).

in-ti-mi-tis (in'ti-mi'tis) inflammation of the tunica intima of an artery or vein.

in-to-cos'trin (in'to-kos'trin) trademark for a preparation of tubocurarine chloride.

in-tole-rance (in-tol'ər-əns) [L. *in-* not + *tolerare* to bear] inability to withstand; sensitivity, as to a drug.

disaccharide i., a symptom complex occurring after ingestion of normal quantities of dietary carbohydrates, characterized by abnormal symptoms including diarrhea, flatulence, borborygmus, distension, and pain; it is usually due to deficiency of one or more disaccharidases but may have other causes such as impaired absorption. See also *lactose i.*, *trehalase*, and *sucrase-isomaltase deficiency*, and *disaccharidase deficiency*, under *deficiency*.

drug i., the state of reacting to the normal pharmacologic doses of a drug with the symptoms of overdosage.

exercise i., limitation of ability to perform work or exercise at normally accepted levels; cf. *exercise tests*, under *Table of Tests*.

hereditary fructose i., an autosomal recessive disorder of carbohydrate metabolism due to deficiency of fructose bisphosphate aldolase, isozyme B, with onset in infancy; it is characterized by hypoglycemia, with variable manifestations of fructosuria, fructosemia, anorexia, vomiting, failure to thrive, jaundice, splenomegaly, and an aversion to fructose-containing foods. If untreated, it may be fatal. See also *essential fructosuria*, under *fructosuria*.

Lactose i., a disaccharide intolerance specific for lactose, usually due to an inherited deficiency of lactase activity in the intestinal mucosa; see also *lactase deficiency*.

lactose i., congenital, 1. lactose intolerance present at birth, due to deficiency of lactase activity; see *lactase deficiency*. II. 2. a severe autosomal dominant disorder with vomiting, dehydration, failure to thrive, disacchariduria (including lactosuria and aminoaciduria), and cataracts; it is probably due to abnormal permeability of the gastric mucosa.

lysine i., congenital, an autosomal recessive disorder due to a defect in the degradation of lysine, characterized by vomiting, rigidity, and coma and high levels of ammonia, lysine, and arginine in the blood. Cf. *hyperlysinemia*.

lysineuric protein i., a hereditary disorder of metabolism transmitted as an autosomal recessive trait, involving a defect in dibasic amino acid transport and resulting in a lack of sufficient ornithine to support activity of ornithine transcarbamylase, an intramitochondrial urea cycle enzyme, in the liver. It is characterized by growth retardation, episodic hyperammonemia, seizures, mental retardation, hepatomegaly, muscle weakness, and osteopenia and is treated by citrulline supplementation.

sucrase i., congenital, a disaccharide intolerance specific for sucrose, usually due to a congenital defect in the sucrase-isomaltase enzyme complex; see *sucrase-isomaltase deficiency*.

in-tor-sion (in-tor'shən) [L. *in* toward + *torsio* twisting] inward rotation of the upper pole of the vertical meridian of each eye; called also *adtorision* and *conclination*. Cf. *extorsion*.

in-tor-ter (in'tor-tər) [L. *intorquere* to twist] 1. an internal rotator. 2. an extraocular muscle that produces intorsion, i.e., the superior oblique or the superior rectus muscle. Cf. *extorter*.

in-tox-i-ca-tion (in-tok'si-ka'shən) [L. *in* intensive + Gr. *toxikon* poison] 1. a state of impaired mental or physical functioning resulting from ingestion of alcohol; inebriation, simple drunkenness. 2. [DSM-III-R] an organic mental syndrome characterized by the presence in the body of an exogenous psychoactive substance that produces a substance-specific syndrome of effects on the central nervous system (e.g., disturbances of perception, wakefulness, attention, thinking, judgment, emotional control, or psychomotor behavior) that leads to maladaptive behavior such as belligerence or impaired social or occupational functioning. 3. poisoning.

alcohol idiosyncratic i. [DSM-III-R], maladaptive behavioral change, usually belligerence, produced by ingestion of amounts of alcohol insufficient to cause intoxication in most persons. Called also *pathological i.*

bongkre'k i., poisoning from bongkre'k, a native Javanese dish, prepared by means of molds from copra press cake. When the fermentation process is faulty, severe poisoning occurs, with vomiting, profuse perspiration, muscle cramps, and coma. Called also *tempeh poisoning*.

pathological i., alcohol idiosyncratic i.

roentgen i., radiation sickness.

water i., the condition induced by the undue retention of water with decrease in sodium concentration; it is marked by lethargy, nausea, vomiting, and mild mental aberrations, and in severe cases by convulsions and coma.

intra- [L. *intra* within] a prefix meaning within, into, or during.

in-tra-ab-dom-i-nal (in'trə-ab-dom'i-nəl) within the abdomen.

in-tra-ac-i-nous (in'trə-as'i-nəs) within an acinus.

in-tra-ap-pen-dic-u-lar (in'trə-ap'ən-dik'u-lər) within the appendix.

in-tra-arach-noid (in'trə-ə-rak'noid) within or underneath the arachnoid.

in-tra-ar-te-ri-al (in'trā-ahr-tēr'e-əl) within an artery or arteries.

in-tra-artic-u-lar (in'trā-ahr-tik'u-lār) [*intra-* + *L. articularis* joint] within a joint.

in-tra-atri-al (in'trā-a'trē-əl) within one or both atria of the heart.

in-tra-au-ral (in'trā-aw'rāl) within the ear.

in-tra-au-ric-u-lar (in'trā-aw-rik'u-lār) 1. within an auricle of the ear. 2. within an auricle of the heart.

in-tra-bron-chi-al (in'trā-brong'ke-əl) situated or occurring within a bronchus.

in-tra-buc-cal (in'trā-buk'əl) within the mouth or within the cheek.

in-tra-can-a-lic-u-lar (in'trā-kan'ə-lik'u-lār) within canaliculi.

in-tra-cap-su-lar (in'trā-kap'su-lār) within a capsule.

in-tra-car-di-ac (in'trā-kahr'de-ak) within the heart.

in-tra-car-pal (in'trā-kahr'pəl) within the wrist.

in-tra-car-ti-lag-i-nous (in'trā-kahr'ti-laj'i-nəs) within a cartilage; endochondral.

in-tra-cav-i-tary (in'trā-kav'i-tar'e) within a cavity, as that of the cervix or of the uterus.

in-tra-ce-li-al (in'trā-se'le-əl) within one of the body cavities.

in-tra-cel-lu-lar (in'trā-sel'u-lār) [*intra-* + *L. cellula* cell] situated or occurring within a cell or cells.

in-tra-ce-phal-ic (in'trā-sə-fal'ik) within the brain.

in-tra-cere-bel-lar (in'trā-ser'ə-bel'ār) situated within the cerebellum.

in-tra-cere-bral (in'trā-ser'ə-brāl) situated within the cerebrum.

in-tra-cerv-ic-al (in'trā-sər'vi-kəl) situated within the canal of the cervix uteri.

in-tra-chon-dral (in'trā-kon'drāl) endochondral.

in-tra-chon-dri-al (in'trā-kon'dre-əl) endochondral.

in-tra-chor-dal (in'trā-kor'dəl) within the notochord.

in-tra-cis-ter-nal (in'trā-sis-tēr'nəl) within a cistern, especially the cisterna cerebellomedullaris.

in-tra-col-ic (in'trā-kol'ik) within the colon.

in-tra-cor-po-ral (in'trā-kor'por-əl) intracorporeal.

in-tra-cor-po-re-al (in'trā-kor'por'e-əl) situated or occurring within the body.

in-tra-cor-pus-cu-lar (in'trā-kor-pus'ku-lār) occurring within corpuscles.

in-tra-cos-tal (in'trā-kos'təl) on the inner surface of the rib.

in-tra-cra-ni-al (in'trā-kra'ne-əl) situated within the cranium.

in-tra-cr-ine (in'trā-krin) denoting a type of hormone function in which a regulatory factor acts within the cell that synthesizes it by binding to intracellular receptors.

in-tra-cru-re-us (in'trā-kroo're-əs) the internal part of the musculus vastus intermedius.

in-trac-ta-ble (in'trak'tə-bəl) resistant to cure, relief, or control.

in-tra-cu-ta-ne-ous (in'trā-ku-ta'ne-əs) within the skin; intradermal.

in-tra-cys-tic (in'trā-sis'tik) within a cyst.

in-tra-cy-to-plas-mic (in'trā-si'to-plaz'mik) within the cytoplasm of a cell.

in-trad (in'trad) [*intra-* + *ad*] inward in direction.

in-tra-der-mal (in'trā-dər'məl) 1. within the dermis. 2. intracutaneous.

in-tra-duc-tal (in'trā-duk'təl) situated or occurring within the duct of a gland.

in-tra-du-o-de-nal (in'trā-doo'o-de'nəl) within the duodenum.

in-tra-du-ral (in'trā-doo'rāl) within or beneath the dura.

in-tra-epi-der-mal (in'trā-ep'i-dər'məl) within the epidermis.

in-tra-ep-i-phys-e-al (in'trā-ep'i-fiz'e-əl) within an epiphysis.

in-tra-ep-i-the-li-al (in'trā-ep'i-the'le-əl) situated among the cells of the epithelium.

in-tra-eryth-ro-cyt-ic (in'trā-ə-rith'ro-sit'ik) located or occurring within the erythrocyte.

in-tra-fas-cic-u-lar (in'trā-fə-sik'u-lār) within a fascicle.

in-tra-fat (in'trā-fat') situated in or introduced into fatty tissue, as the subcutaneous tissue.

in-tra-fe-ta-tion (in'trā-fe-ta'shən) the development of a fetus within another fetus.

in-tra-fi-lar (in'trā-fī'lār) [*intra-* + *L. filum* thread] situated within a reticulum.

in-tra-fis-su-ral (in'trā-fish'ə-rāl) within a cerebral fissure.

in-tra-fis-tu-lar (in'trā-fis'tu-lār) within a fistula.

in-tra-fol-lic-u-lar (in'trā-fə-lik'u-lār) within a follicle.

in-tra-fu-sal (in'trā-fu'zəl) [*intra-* + *L. fusus* spindle] pertaining to the striated fibers within a muscle spindle.

in-tra-gas-tric (in'trā-gas'trik) situated or occurring within the stomach.

in-tra-gem-mal (in'trā-jem'məl) [*intra-* + *L. gemma* bud] situated within a bud, as a taste bud.

in-tra-gen-ic (in'trā-jen'ik) within a gene.

in-tra-glan-du-lar (in'trā-glan'du-lār) within a gland.

in-tra-glob-u-lar (in'trā-glob'u-lār) within a globe or globule, as within an erythrocyte.

in-tra-gy-ral (in'trā-jī'rāl) within a cerebral gyrus.

in-tra-he-pat-ic (in'trā-hə-pat'ik) within the liver.

in-tra-hy-oid (in'trā-hi'oid) within the hyoid bone.

in-tra-ic-tal (in'trā-ik'təl) occurring during an attack or seizure.

in-tra-in-tes-ti-nal (in'trā-in-tes'ti-nəl) within the intestine.

in-tra-jug-u-lar (in'trā-jug'u-lār) within the jugular foramen, process, or vein.

in-tra-la-mel-lar (in'trā-lə-mel'ār) within lamellae.

in-tra-la-ryn-ge-al (in'trā-lə-rin'je-əl) within the larynx.

in-tra-le-sion-al (in'trā-le'zhən-əl) occurring in or introduced directly into a localized lesion.

in-tra-leu-ko-cyt-ic (in'trā-lu'ko-sit'ik) within a leukocyte.

in-tra-lig-a-men-tous (in'trā-lig'ə-men'təs) within a ligament.

in-tra-ling-u-al (in'trā-ling'gwəl) within the tongue.

in-tra-lo-bar (in'trā-lo'bər) within a lobe.

in-tra-lob-u-lar (in'trā-lob'u-lār) within a lobule.

in-tra-loc-u-lar (in'trā-lok'u-lār) within the loculi of a structure.

in-tra-lu-mi-nal (in'trā-loo'mi-nəl) within the lumen of a tube, as of a blood vessel.

in-tra-mam-mary (in'trā-mam'ə-re) within the breast.

in-tra-mar-gin-al (in'trā-mahr'ji-nəl) within a margin.

in-tra-mas-toi-di-tis (in'trā-mas'toi-di'tis) inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells of the mastoid process.

in-tra-mat-ri-cal (in'trā-mat'ri-kəl) within a matrix.

in-tra-med-ul-lary (in'trā-med'u-lar'e) 1. within the spinal cord. 2. within the medulla oblongata. 3. within the marrow cavity of a bone.

in-tra-mem-bran-ous (in'trā-mem'brə-nəs) within a membrane.

in-tra-me-nin-ge-al (in'trā-mə-nin'je-əl) within the meninges.

in-tra-mo-lec-u-lar (in'trā-mo-lek'u-lār) within the molecule.

in-tra-mu-ral (in'trā-mu'rəl) [*intra-* + *L. murus* wall] within the wall of an organ.

in-tra-mus-cu-lar (in'trā-mus'ku-lār) [*intra-* + *L. musculus* muscle] within the substance of a muscle.

in-tra-my-o-car-di-al (in'trā-mi'o-kahr'de-əl) within the myocardium.

in-tra-nari-al (in'trā-nar'e-əl) within the nares.

in-tra-na-sal (in'trā-na'səl) [*intra-* + *L. nasus* nose] within the nose.

in-tra-na-tal (in'trā-na'təl) occurring during birth.

in-tra-neu-ral (in'trə-nōō'əl) within or into a nerve.

in-tra-nu-cle-ar (in'trə-nōō'kle-ər) within a nucleus, as a cell nucleus.

in-tra-oc-u-lar (in'trə-ok'u-lər) within the eye.

in-tra-op-er-a-tive (in'trə-op'ər-ə-tiv) occurring during the course of a surgical operation.

in-tra-oral (in'trə-or'əl) within the mouth.

in-tra-or-bi-tal (in'trə-or'bi-təl) within the orbit.

in-tra-os-se-ous (in'trə-os'e-əs) within a bone.

in-tra-os-te-al (in'trə-os'te-əl) intraosseous.

in-tra-ovar-i-an (in'trə-o-var'ē-ən) within the ovary.

in-tra-ov-u-lar (in'trə-ov'u-lər) within an ovum.

in-tra-pan-cre-at-ic (in'trə-pan'kre-at'ik) within the pancreas.

in-tra-par-en-chym-a-tous (in'trə-par'en-kim'ə-təs) within the parenchyma of an organ.

in-tra-pa-ri-e-tal (in'trə-pā-rī-ē-təl) [*intra-* + *L. paries* wall] 1. intramural. 2. situated in the parietal region of the brain.

in-tra-par-tal (in'trə-pahr'təl) intrapartum.

in-tra-par-tum (in'trə-pahr'təm) occurring during childbirth, or during delivery.

in-tra-pel-vic (in'trə-pel'vik) within the pelvis.

in-tra-peri-car-di-al (in'trə-per'ikahr'de-əl) within the pericardium.

in-tra-peri-ne-al (in'trə-per'ī-ne-əl) within the tissues of the perineum.

in-tra-peri-to-ne-al (in'trə-per'ī-to-ne-əl) within the peritoneal cavity.

in-tra-pi-al (in'trə-pe-əl) within or beneath the pia mater.

in-tra-pla-cen-tal (in'trə-plā-sen'təl) within the placenta.

in-tra-pleu-ral (in'trə-plōor-əl) within the pleura.

in-tra-pon-tine (in'trə-pon'tin) [*intra-* + *L. pons*] within the substance of the pons.

in-tra-pros-tat-ic (in'trə-pros-tat'ik) within the prostate gland.

in-tra-pro-to-plas-mic (in'trə-pro'to-plaz'mik) within the protoplasm.

in-tra-psy-chic (in'trə-sī'kik) occurring inside the mind; taking place within the mind.

in-tra-pul-mo-nary (in'trə-pul'mo-nar'ē) situated in the substance of the lung.

in-tra-py-ret-ic (in'trə-pi-ret'ik) [*intra-* + *Gr. pyretos* fever] during the stage of fever.

in-tra-ra-chid-i-an (in'trə-rā-kid'ē-ən) intraspinal.

in-tra-rec-tal (in'trə-rek'təl) within the rectum.

in-tra-re-nal (in'trə-re-nəl) within the kidney.

in-tra-ret-i-nal (in'trə-ret'ī-nəl) within the retina.

in-tra-scle-ral (in'trə-skler-əl) within the sclera.

in-tra-scro-tal (in'trə-skro'təl) within the scrotum.

in-tra-seg-men-tal (in'trə-seg-men'təl) within a single segment, such as a bronchopulmonary segment or spinal segment.

in-tra-sel-lar (in'trə-sel'ər) within the sella turcica.

in-tra-spi-nal (in'trə-spi'nəl) situated or occurring within the vertebral column.

in-tra-sple-nic (in'trə-sple'nik) within the spleen.

in-tra-ster-nal (in'trə-stər'nəl) within the sternum.

in-tra-sti-tial (in'trə-stish'əl) within the cells or fibers of a tissue.

in-tra-stro-mal (in'trə-stro'məl) within the stroma of an organ.

in-tra-syno-vi-al (in'trə-sī-no've-əl) within the synovial cavity of a joint.

in-tra-tar-sal (in'trə-tahr'səl) within or on the inner side of the tarsus.

in-tra-tes-tic-u-lar (in'trə-tes'tik'u-lər) within the testis.

in-tra-the-cal (in'trə-the'kəl) within a sheath; see also under *injection*.

in-tra-the-nar (in'trə-the'nər) situated between the thear and hy-pothenar eminences.

in-tra-tho-rac-ic (in'trə-tho-ras'ik) endothoracic.

in-tra-ton-sil-lar (in'trə-ton'sī-lər) within a tonsil.

in-tra-tra-be-cu-lar (in'trə-trā-bek'u-lər) within a trabecula.

in-tra-tra-che-al (in'trə-trā'ke-əl) endotracheal.

in-tra-tu-bal (in'trə-too'bəl) situated or occurring within a tube, especially within a uterine tube.

in-tra-tu-bu-lar (in'trə-too'bu-lər) within the tubules of an organ.

in-tra-tym-pan-ic (in'trə-tim-pan'ik) within the tympanic cavity.

in-tra-ure-ter-al (in'trə-u-re'tər-əl) within the ureter.

in-tra-ure-thral (in'trə-u-re'thrəl) within the urethra.

in-tra-uter-ine (in'trə-u'tər-in) within the uterus.

in-tra-vag-i-nal (in'trə-vaj'ī-nəl) within the vagina.

in-trav-a-sa-tion (in'trav'ə-zā-shən) the entrance of foreign material into a blood vessel.

in-tra-vas-cu-lar (in'trə-vas'ku-lər) [*intra-* + *L. vasculum* vessel] within a vessel or vessels.

in-tra-ve-na-tion (in'trə-ve-na'shən) the entrance or injection of foreign matter into a vein.

in-tra-ve-nous (in'trə-ve'nəs) within a vein or veins.

in-tra-ven-tric-u-lar (in'trə-ven-trik'u-lər) within a ventricle.

in-tra-ver-sion (in'trə-vər'zhən) in orthodontics, malocclusion in which the teeth or other maxillary structures are too near the median plane. Cf. *extraversion*, def. 1.

in-tra-ver-te-bral (in'trə-vər'tē-brəl) intraspinal.

in-tra-ves-i-cal (in'trə-ves'ī-kəl) [*intra-* + *L. vesica* bladder] situated within the bladder.

in-tra-vil-lous (in'trə-vil'əs) situated within a villus.

in-tra-vi-tal (in'trə-vi'təl) occurring during life.

in-tra-vi-tam (in'trə vi'təm) [*L.*] during life.

in-tra-vi-tel-line (in'trə-vi-tel'in) within the vitellus or yolk.

in-tra-vit-re-ous (in'trə-vit're-əs) into or within the vitreous.

in-tra-zole (in'trə-zōl) chemical name: 1-(4 chlorobenzoyl)-3-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)-1*H*-indole; an anti-inflammatory, C₁₇H₁₂ClN₅O.

in-trin-sic (in-trin'sik) [*L. intrinsecus* situated on the inside] situated entirely within or pertaining exclusively to a part.

in-trip-ty-line hy-dro-chlo-ride (in-trip'tā-lēn) chemical name: 4-(5*H*-dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-*N,N*-dimethyl-2-butylnamine hydrochloride; an antidepressant, C₂₁H₁₉N·HCl.

intro- [*L. intro* within] a prefix meaning into or within.

in-tro-duc-er (in'trə-doo'sər) an intubator.

in-tro-fi-er (in'trə-fī'ər) a liquid which has the property of lowering the interfacial tension of emulsions.

in-tro-flex-ion (in'trə-flēk'shən) a bending inward.

in-tro-gas-tric (in'trə-gas'trik) [*intro-* + *Gr. gastēr* stomach] conveyed or leading into the stomach.

in-tro-gres-sion (in'trə-gresh'ən) [*intro-* + *L. gressus* course] the incorporation of a gene from one complex into another as a result of hybridization.

in-troi-tus (in-troi'təs) pl. *intro'itus* [*L.*, from *intro* within + *ire* to go] [NA] a general term for the entrance to a cavity or space.
i. *pel'vis*, apertura pelvis superior.
i. *vagi'nae*, ostium vaginae.

in-tro-jec-tion (in'trə-jek'shən) [*intro-* + *L. jacere* to throw] an immature unconscious defense mechanism in which loved or hated external objects are absorbed into the self; anxiety is diminished by reducing the possibility of loss in the case of a loved object, or by internally controlling aggression on the part of a hated object.

in-tro-mis-sion (in'trə-mish'ən) [*intro-* + *L. mittere* to send] the insertion of one part or instrument into another, as of the penis into the vagina.

in-tron (in'tron) a noncoding intervening sequence in a gene; almost all eukaryotic genes contain several introns separating the coding sequences (exons). After the 5' cap and polyA tail are added to a primary mRNA transcript, the introns are removed and the exons spliced together by enzymes that recognize short sequences that identify exon-intron junctions, resulting in a mature mRNA that is ready for translation (protein synthesis). Called also *intervening sequence*.

side") the essential elements of an organ; used in anatomical nomenclature as a general term to designate the functional elements of an organ, as distinguished from its framework, or stroma.

p. glandula're prosta'tae, *p. prostatae*.

p. prosta'tae [NA], the aggregation of 30 to 50 small compound tubulosaccular or tubuloalveolar glands that make up the bulk of the prostate; called also *p. glandula're prosta'tae*.

p. tes'tis [NA], *p. of testis*, the seminiferous tubules, which are located within the lobules of the testis.

pa-ren-chy-mal (pə-rēng'ki-məl) pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

pa-ren-chy-m-a-ti-tis (par'ēng-kim'ə-ti'tis) inflammation of a parenchyma.

pa-ren-chy-m-a-tous (par'ēng-kim'ə-təs) pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

pa-ren-chy-m-u-la (par'ēng-kim'u-lə) the embryonic stage next succeeding that called the closed blastula.

Pa-ren-do-my-cēs (par'en-dō-mi'sēz) a former genus of yeastlike fungi, species of which have now been included in the genus *Candida*.

pa-ren-tal (pə-rēn'təl) of, pertaining to, or derived from the parents.

pa-ren-ter-al (pə-rēn'tər-əl) [*para-* + Gr. *enteron* intestine] not through the alimentary canal but rather by injection through some other route, as subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraorbital, intracapsular, intraspinal, intrasternal, intravenous, etc.

pa-repi-did-y-mis (par'ep-i-did'i-mis) paradidymis.

pa-repi-gas-tric (par'ep-i-gas'trik) near the epigastrium.

pa-re-sis (pə-rē'sis) [Gr. "relaxation"] slight or incomplete paralysis.

general p., parenchymatous neurosyphilis in which chronic meningoencephalitis causes gradual loss of cortical function, resulting in progressive dementia and generalized paralysis, which generally occurs 10 to 20 years after the initial infection of syphilis. Called also *Bayle's disease*, *dementia paralytica*, *paralytic dementia*, *paretic neurosyphilis*, and *syphilitic meningoencephalitis*.

pa-res-the-sia (par'ēs-thē'zhə) [*para-* + *esthesia*] an abnormal touch sensation, such as burning, pricking, or formication, often in the absence of an external stimulus.

Bernhardt's p., meralgia paresthetica.

pa-res-thet-ic (par'ēs-thet'ik) pertaining to or marked by paresthesia.

pa-ret-ic (pə-ret'ik) pertaining to or affected with paresis.

par-fo-cal (pahr-fō'kəl) [L. *par* equal + *focus* hearth] retaining correct focus on changing powers in microscopy.

par-gy-līnē hy-dro-chlo-ride (par'gə-lēn) [USP] a monoamine oxidase inhibitor used in the treatment of moderate to severe hypertension; administered orally.

Par-ham band (pahr'həm) [Frederick William Parham, American surgeon, 1856-1927] see under *band*.

par-i-ca (par'i-kə) a narcotic snuff prepared from the leguminous seeds of *Piptadenia* (*Anadenanthera*) species, a tree of Brazil. The seeds contain dimethyltryptamine and related psychotomimetic indole alkaloids. Called also *cōhoba*.

pa-ric-ine (pə-ris'in) a quinoline alkaloid from the bark of *Cinchona succirubra* Parvon. (Rubiaceae), red bark cinchona.

par-ies (par'ēz) pl. *par'ietes* [L.] a wall; [NA] a general term for the wall of an organ or body cavity.

p. ante'rior gas'tricus [NA], the wall of the stomach directed toward the ventral surface of the body. Called also *p. anterior ventriculi* [NA alternative].

p. ante'rior vagi'nae [NA], the wall of the vagina that is intimately associated with the posterior wall of the bladder and urethra.

p. ante'rior ventri'culi, NA alternative for *p. anterior gastricus*.

p. caro'ticus cavi'tis tym'panicae [NA], the anterior wall of the tympanic cavity, related to the carotid canal, in which is lodged the internal carotid artery.

p. exter'nus duc'tus cochlea'ris [NA], the external wall of the cochlear duct, adjacent to the outer wall of the cochlea.

p. infe'rior or'bitae [NA], the inferior wall of the orbit, formed by the orbital surfaces of the maxilla and the zygomatic and palatine bones; called also *floor of orbit*.

p. jugula'ris cavi'tis tym'panicae [NA], the floor of the tympanic cavity, which is in intimate relation with the jugular fossa, which lodges the bulb of the internal jugular vein.

p. labyrin'ticus cavi'tis tym'panicae [NA], the medial wall of the tympanic cavity.

p. latera'lis or'bitae [NA], the lateral wall of the orbit, formed by the orbital surfaces of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, the zygomatic bone, and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone.

p. mastoi'deus cavi'tis tym'panicae [NA], the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity, related to the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

p. media'lis or'bitae [NA], the medial wall of the orbit, formed by parts of the maxillary, lacrimal, ethmoid, and sphenoid bones.

p. membra'neus bron'chi [NA], that part of the wall of the smaller bronchi where the cartilage is deficient.

p. membra'neus cavi'tis tym'panicae [NA], the outer, or lateral, wall of the tympanic cavity, formed mainly by the tympanic membrane.

p. membra'neus tra'cheae [NA], the posterior part of the wall of the trachea where the cartilaginous rings are deficient.

p. poste'rior gas'tricus [NA], the wall of the stomach directed toward the posterior surface of the body. Called also *p. posterior ventriculi* [NA alternative].

p. poste'rior vagi'nae [NA], the wall of the vagina that is intimately associated with the anterior wall of the rectum.

p. poste'rior ventri'culi, NA alternative for *p. posterior gastricus*.

p. supe'rior or'bitae [NA], the superior wall of the orbit, formed chiefly by the orbital plate of the frontal bone and by the orbital surface of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone; called also *roof of orbit*.

p. tegmenta'lis cavi'tis tym'panicae [NA], the roof of the tympanic cavity, related to part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

p. tym'panicus duc'tus cochlea'ris [NA], tympanic wall of cochlear duct: the wall of the cochlear duct that separates it from the scala tympani, composed of the osseous spiral laminae and the basilar membrane. Called also *membrane spiralis ductus cochlearis* [NA alternative] and *spiral membrane of cochlear duct*.

p. vestibula'ris duc'tus cochlea'ris [NA], vestibular wall of cochlear duct: the thin anterior wall of the cochlear duct, which separates it from the scala vestibuli; called also *membrane vestibularis ductus cochlearis* [NA alternative], *vestibular membrane of cochlear duct*, and *Reissner's membrane*.

pa-ri-e-tal (pə-rī'ə-təl) [L. *parietalis*] 1. of or pertaining to the walls of a cavity. 2. pertaining to or located near the parietal bone, as the parietal lobe.

pa-ri-e-tes (pə-rī'ə-tēz) [L.] plural of *paries*.

pa-ri-e-ti-tis (pə-rī'ə-ti'tis) inflammation of the wall of an organ.

pa-ri-e-to-fron-tal (pə-rī'ə-to-frun'təl) pertaining to the parietal and frontal bones, gyri, or fissures.

pa-ri-e-to-gra-phy (pə-rī'ə-to-grə'fē) radiographic visualization of the walls of an organ.

gastric p., radiographic visualization of the stomach wall by special technique, as a means of detecting early gastric neoplasm.

pa-ri-e-to-oc-cip-i-tal (pə-rī'ə-to-ok-sip'i-təl) pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes.

pa-ri-e-to-sphe-noid (pə-rī'ə-to-sfē'noid) pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones.

pa-ri-e-to-splanch-nic (pə-rī'ə-to-splank'nik) parietovisceral.

pa-ri-e-to-squa-mo-sal (pə-rī'ə-to-skwa-mo'səl) pertaining to the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

pa-ri-e-to-tem-po-ral (pə-rī'ə-to-tem'por-əl) pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones or lobes.

pa-ri-e-to-vis-cer-al (pə-rī'ə-to-vis'ə-rəl) both parietal and visceral; pertaining to the walls of a cavity and the viscera within it.

Pa-ri-naud's syndrome, oculoglandular syndrome (pahr-rī-nōz') [Henri Parinaud, French ophthalmologist, 1844-1905] see under *syndrome*.

pa-ri pas-su (par'ē-pas'oo) [L., "at equal pace"] coincidentally with; to the same proportion or degree.

par-i-ty (par'i-te) 1. [L. *parere* to bring forth, produce] para; the condition of a woman with respect to her having borne viable offspring. Cf. *gravity*. 2. [L. *par* equal] equality; close correspondence or similarity.

Park's aneurysm (pahrks) [Henry Park, English surgeon, 1744-1831] see under *aneurysm*.

Parker's fluid (pahr'kərz) [George Howard Parker, American zoologist, 1864-1955] see under *fluid*.

Par-kin-son's disease, facies (sign) (pahr'kin-senz) [James Parkinson, English physician, 1755-1824] see *paralysis agitans*, and under *facies*. See also *parkinsonism*.

park-in-so-ni-an (pahr'kin-sōn'i-ən) named for James Parkinson